

ABSTRACT

The present invention relates to a method for immobilizing a protein in a sample, which could not easily be immobilized by the conventional immobilization method, to a solid-phase; a method for quantitative determination of protein wherein an effect of inhibitory substance coexisting in a sample prepared using the immobilization method can be reduced; and a rapid and highly precise method for detecting an abnormal PrP and a method for determining BSE using the immobilization method as compared with the conventional method. The present invention provides: “a method for immobilizing a protein to a solid-phase comprising contacting the protein with the solid-phase having hydrophobic surface in the presence of a lower alcohol, and a halogenocarboxylic acid and/or a long chain alkyl sulfate, and an immobilizing reagent solution to be used therefor; a method for quantitative determination of protein comprising contacting a protein-staining solution with the solid-phase immobilized with a protein by the immobilization method, and determining a degree of color development generated thereby; an immunoblotting method wherein the solid-phase immobilized with a protein by the immobilization method is used; and a method for detecting an abnormal PrP a method for determining BSE by using the immobilization method.”

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